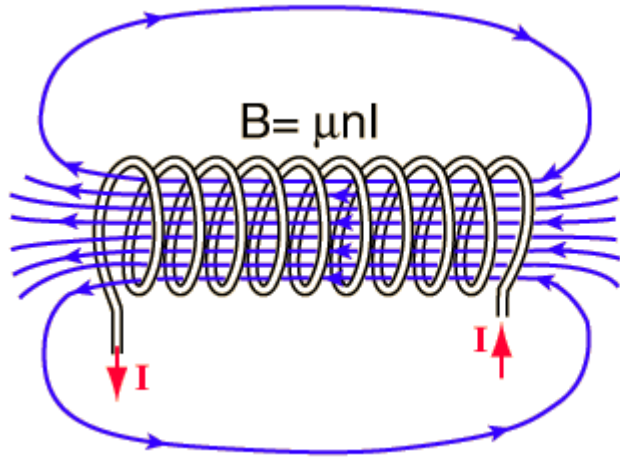


## Solenoid

A long straight coil of wire can be used to generate a nearly uniform [magnetic field](#) similar to that of a [bar magnet](#). Such coils, called solenoids, have an enormous number of practical applications. The field can be greatly strengthened by the addition of an [iron core](#). Such cores are typical in [electromagnets](#).



The magnetic field is concentrated into a nearly uniform field in the center of a long solenoid. The field outside is weak and divergent.

[Derive field expression](#)

[Calculate field](#)

[Field of current loop](#)

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[HyperPhysics](#)\*\*\*\*\* [Electricity and Magnetism](#)

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## Solenoid Field from Ampere's Law

Taking a rectangular path about which to evaluate [Ampere's Law](#) such that the length of the side parallel to the solenoid field is  $L$  gives a contribution  $BL$  inside the coil. The field is essentially perpendicular to the sides of the path, giving negligible contribution. If the end is taken so far from the coil that the field is negligible, then the length inside the coil is the dominant contribution.

This admittedly idealized case for Ampere's Law gives

$$BL = \mu_0 NI$$

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{N}{L} I$$

$$B = \mu_0 n I$$

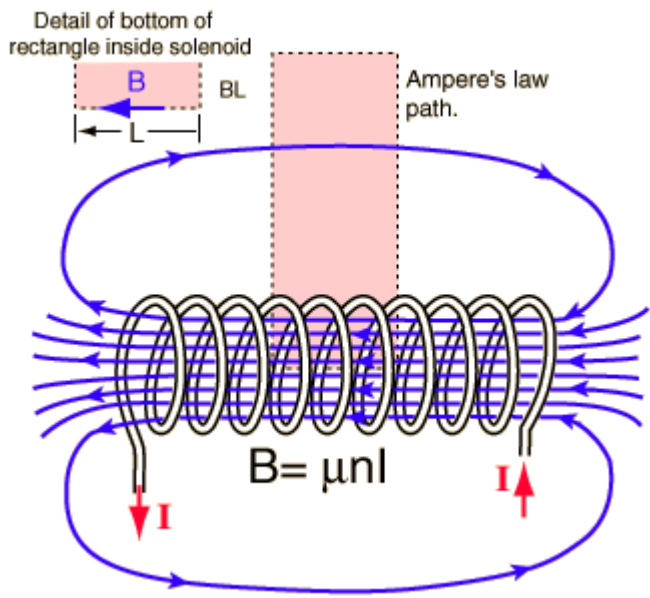
This turns out to be a good approximation for the [solenoid](#) field, particularly in the case of an [iron core](#)

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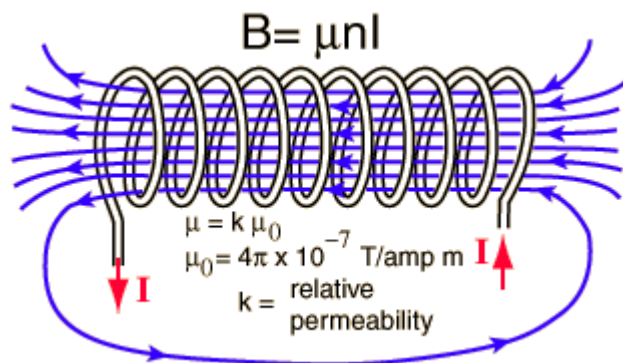
[solenoid.](#)



[Solenoid discussion](#) [Calculate field](#)

## Solenoid Magnetic Field Calculation

At the center of a long [solenoid](#)  $B = \mu n I$



Active formula: click on the quantity you wish to calculate.

[Magnetic field](#) = [permeability](#) x [turn density](#) x [current](#)

For a solenoid of length  $L =$   m with  $N =$   turns,  
the turn density is  $n = N/L =$   turns/m.

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If the current in the solenoid is  $I =$  \_\_\_\_\_ amperes

and the relative permeability of the core is  $k =$  \_\_\_\_\_,

then the magnetic field at the center of the solenoid is

$B =$  \_\_\_\_\_ Tesla = \_\_\_\_\_ gauss.

The Earth's magnetic field is about half a gauss.

The relative permeability of magnetic iron is around 200.

Enter data, then click on the quantity you wish to calculate in the active formula above the data entry points. Default values will be entered for unspecified parameters, but the numbers will not be forced to be consistent until you click on the quantity to calculate.

[Solenoid discussion](#)

[Derive field expression](#)

[Relative permeability](#)

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